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Historic Cambridge

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1923

encil Sketches by J.M.Delbos, with
short account of each College

Gateway. Christ's College

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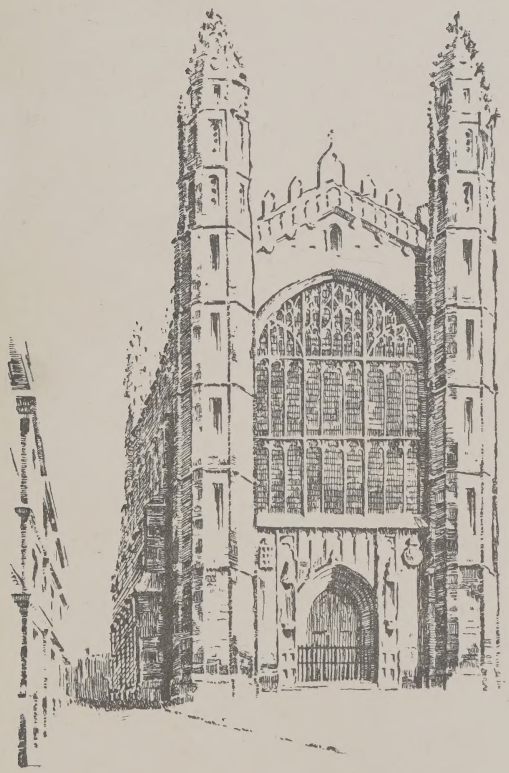
HISTORIC CAMBRIDGE

HISTORIC CAMBRIDGE

Pencil Sketches by J. M. DELBOS

with a

Foreword by L. F. SALZMAN



D. APPLETON AND COMPANY

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D35
1923

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

"The Avenue of Trinity! How sweet it were to pace
Beneath a May-day sky once more the dear familiar place:
Or hang upon the Bridge again, and watch with friendly eye
The gay canoes and pleasure boats that merrily go by."

R. C. Lehmann

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A Foreword

VISITORS to Cambridge are apt to ask to be shown 'the University.' Such a request is reasonable but difficult of fulfilment. The Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, unlike their sister societies, older or younger, on the Continent or in the British Isles, have no concrete embodiment in stone. If any single edifice can be pointed to as the University of Cambridge it must be the block of buildings which now forms part of the University Library; for here from the fifteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century were the Schools, or Lecture-rooms, and the Senate House, in which the business of the University was transacted. But this is only the empty chrysalis-case from which the University escaped long since. So the visitor carries away no clear and certain image, but a memory, delightful but often confused, of Senate House, Museums and Libraries, of imposing, or depressing, buildings vaguely dismissed as 'Labs.,' and, above all, of Colleges.

Yet the University is a very real thing, and came into existence long before the colleges, though none can say exactly when. Nor can any say exactly why it should have arisen here. Though not one of the great medieval towns, Cambridge was, in the early thirteenth century, when first we read of a University here, a place of some size and of considerable importance as a trading centre, thanks to its accessibility by road and river. Stourbridge Fair, held on the outskirts of the town from 24 August to 28 September, in later times became the greatest fair in England, if not in Europe, and had already at this early date made Cambridge for one month in every year the centre of attraction for traders of every kind from all parts of England and the continent. The town was therefore

wealthy and cosmopolitan,—a place for the free exchange of ideas as well as of goods, and it possessed the peculiar advantage of containing no cathedral or great monastery. In such a town as Norwich or Lincoln, Peterborough or St Albans, all teaching was jealously controlled by the clergy of the cathedral or the monks of the abbey, and a University is essentially a corporate body of teachers, privileged and free from outside constraint. Cambridge was therefore fertile soil for the seed sown, by chance or forethought, some seven centuries ago, and that seed, in the shape of a small body of long-forgotten enthusiasts for learning, had already by the time of Henry III sprung up into a University, flourishing, if not of so sturdy a growth as that planted a generation earlier at Oxford.

At first the teachers of the University lived in such lodgings as they could find and hired rooms in which to give their courses of lectures. The scholars also,—mere schoolboys, as we should deem them, of thirteen or fourteen,—lived where they could, free of all control so long as they abstained from such breaches of the law as would bring them into collision with the Chancellor and his Proctors, who had control over the members of the University, as the Mayor and his sergeants-at-Arms had over the townsfolk. But in 1284, Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, inspired by the example of Walter de Merton at Oxford just twenty years earlier, founded Peterhouse, the first Cambridge college, for a master and fourteen 'scholars.' These 'scholars,' however, were not pupils but teachers, corresponding to the 'fellows' of the present day ; and this was the case with all the early colleges, except King's Hall, founded by Edward III in 1337 (and afterwards absorbed into Trinity College), where provision was made for thirty-two undergraduates, as we should now term them. The pupils continued to live separately in private houses, or in groups, under a graduate Principal, in the 'hostels,' of which there were many in the town.

The primitive college, therefore, consisted of a dining-hall with kitchen, buttery and a few rooms, which served alike

for sleep and study. In most cases a neighbouring church was used by the members of the college, Pembroke being the first College to have a Chapel of its own. Gradually a regular scheme of building was evolved, and in Queens', founded in 1446, we have a typical and beautiful example of a college with an imposing gateway, hall and kitchens, master's lodge, chapel, library and sets of rooms, arranged round a court, or courts. In general plan the Colleges resembled the great houses of the nobles, such as Haddon Hall, rather than monasteries,—with the exception of Jesus, which was formed out of the buildings of the suppressed nunnery of St Radegunde. It is worth remembering that monks had practically no part in the University; they were not admitted to the ordinary Colleges, though the great Benedictine houses were bound to maintain a few of their members at the University and Buckingham College (afterwards reconstituted as Magdalene) was built for their reception. After the Reformation the buildings of the Franciscan and Dominican friaries were embodied in the new Colleges of Sidney Sussex and Emmanuel, the Puritan founder of the latter deliberately turning the friars' Church into his hall and building his Chapel north and south.

With the new movement towards freedom of thought that came at the time of the Reformation the teaching of the University expanded in fresh directions. First Greek was introduced and then Mathematics, Physics and Medicine began to develop and to take their place side by side with the study of Theology and the Classics; but it was only in the nineteenth century that the scientific side of learning became predominant, and it is within the life-time of the older members of the present University that the great laboratories and other scientific institutions sprang up. Nor has science alone left its mark on modern Cambridge, for there are the Theological Colleges (Ridley Hall and Westcott House for the Church of England, Westminster and Cheshunt for the Nonconformists) and, above all, the foundations of Girton and Newnham for women students,—though neither the

theological nor the women's Colleges are actually part of the University.

The University, as we have seen, is a body distinct from the Colleges, though it includes all members of the Colleges. It is not even confined within the limits of the town, for all graduates who choose to fulfil certain formalities and pay the necessary fees remain members of the University when they have passed out into the larger world. Its governing body, or Senate, is composed of such members as have taken the degree of Master of Arts or Laws, whether they are resident in Cambridge or not ; though the Executive Council of the Senate—which has to sanction all legislation before it can be submitted, in the form of a 'grace,' to the votes of the whole Senate—is elected by the residents. The nominal head of the Council is the Chancellor, but in practice he is a non-resident, chosen for his distinction in politics or other non-academic pursuits, such as Lord Salisbury or the Earl of Balfour ; the practical head is therefore the Vice-Chancellor, who is chosen from among the Heads of Colleges, and is elected for one year, but, by custom, is re-elected for a second year of office. Of his officials the most famous, not to say notorious, are the Proctors, who are responsible for the discipline of the University—no slight responsibility. The Senate also controls the teaching of the University by means of Syndicates and Boards of Studies, the more important branches of learning being each under the supervision of a Professor, while the subjects of less recognized importance or of newer growth are under Readers. It is, therefore, the University that admits the student, gently controls his exuberance, examines him, and, if the results be satisfactory, confers a degree upon him. Although the Colleges are self-governing corporations, practically independent of the control of the University, they are intimately connected with it, contributing a due proportion of their revenues to its support, and the services of their members to its management, so that it is impossible to visualize University and Colleges apart from one another, and the two blend to form one—Cambridge.

The Cambridge which is visible to the passing stranger, and which it is the object of this book to commemorate, presents an assembly of buildings unique and unrivalled save by the Colleges of Oxford. Comparisons, notoriously odious, are particularly futile when applied to the respective superiority of Oxford or Cambridge.

To the question, 'Which is the more beautiful?' the only possible answer is 'Both!' For each transcends the other in certain particulars. Yet it is legitimate to claim for Cambridge not only the obvious and oft-quoted natural beauty of the Backs and artistic splendour of King's College Chapel, but also the variety and warmth of colour due to the use of brick in contrast to the somewhat grey monotony of Oxford's crumbling stone. Nowhere can the beauty of brick be better seen than at Cambridge, the finest example being the fifteenth century buildings of Queens', though much of the later work, at St John's and Magdalene, for instance, has great charm. Unhappily later generations, with misguided notions of dignity, have deemed it their duty to face the humble brick with stone or stucco; thus at Peterhouse the neat frigidity of the Courts forms a striking contrast with the life and character of the untouched southern face of the College, while the delightful Elizabethan brick of Sidney Sussex was reduced to lifelessness with a coat of cement by a good gentleman who complacently records in his epitaph, adapting the boast of Augustus in Rome, that he 'found the College brick and left it stone.' For the student of domestic architecture few happier hunting grounds than Cambridge exist. From the perfect little fourteenth-century Court at Corpus Christi down to the suburban Gothic of Scott's Chapel at St John's, and even to the new buildings of Clare, which, at the moment of writing, have hardly risen above the level of the soil, practically every period and style of architecture is represented:—the Gothic of the Middle Ages in full vigour at Queens', still living in the gateways of Christ's and St John's, flaming up in a dying burst of splendour in the Chapel of King's, and struggling in vain with the advancing

tide of Renaissance classicism at Trinity ; delightful Renaissance work at Clare, Caius, and the Pepysian Library at Magdalene ; the classical work of Wren in the Chapels of Pembroke and Emmanuel, and the library at Trinity ; the later classical porticos of Downing ; Gothic revivalism, beginning with the transpontine Court of St John's, and continuing through varied forms, such as Whewell's Court of Trinity, grim as a prison, and the Waterhouse buildings at Pembroke, which serve to moderate our enthusiasm for red brick ; quite modern work, such as the New Court of Emmanuel, the Chapel at Sidney Sussex, and Cheshunt College, in which that usually detestable material, yellow brick, is used with admirable effect. These are but a few of the pictures which the name of Cambridge will evoke in the memories of many, aided, it is hoped, by the illustrations that follow our brief introduction.

Caius College

Founded 1348 *and* 1557

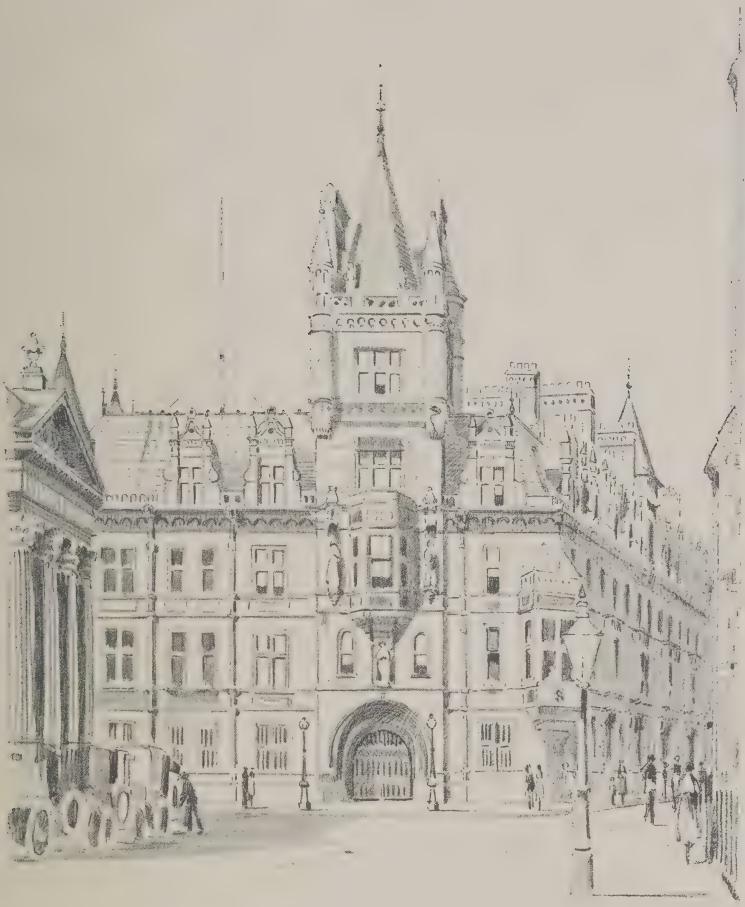
AIUS COLLEGE, more properly Gonville and Caius, was founded in 1348 by Edmund Gonville, and refounded by Dr. Caius in 1557.

The college was formerly entered on the east, from Trinity Street, by the Gate of Humility, but this was removed in 1870 when the present grandiose block of buildings was erected.

The modern entrance, on the old site, leads unexpectedly through the charming Tree Court to the Gate of Virtue, and so into Caius Court, on the south side of which is the picturesque Gate of Honour, by which the once humble and always virtuous student might pass direct to the Senate House to receive his degree. The Chapel and Gonville Court, on its north side, date from 1393, but were altered in the eighteenth century to suit the taste of that period.

The handsome tomb of Dr. Caius, who died in 1573, is in the Chapel, and his portrait, with those of other distinguished members of the college, including the still more famous physician, William Harvey, is in the new Hall, built in 1853.

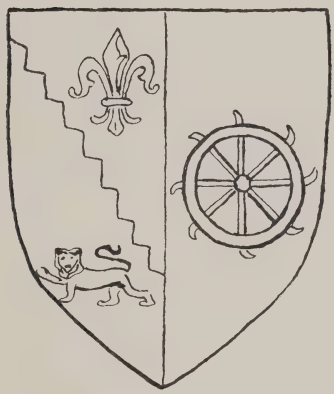
In recent years a new court has been ingeniously constructed round the church of St Michael, on the opposite side of Trinity Street.



J.M. Dallas

St. Catharine's College

Founded 1475

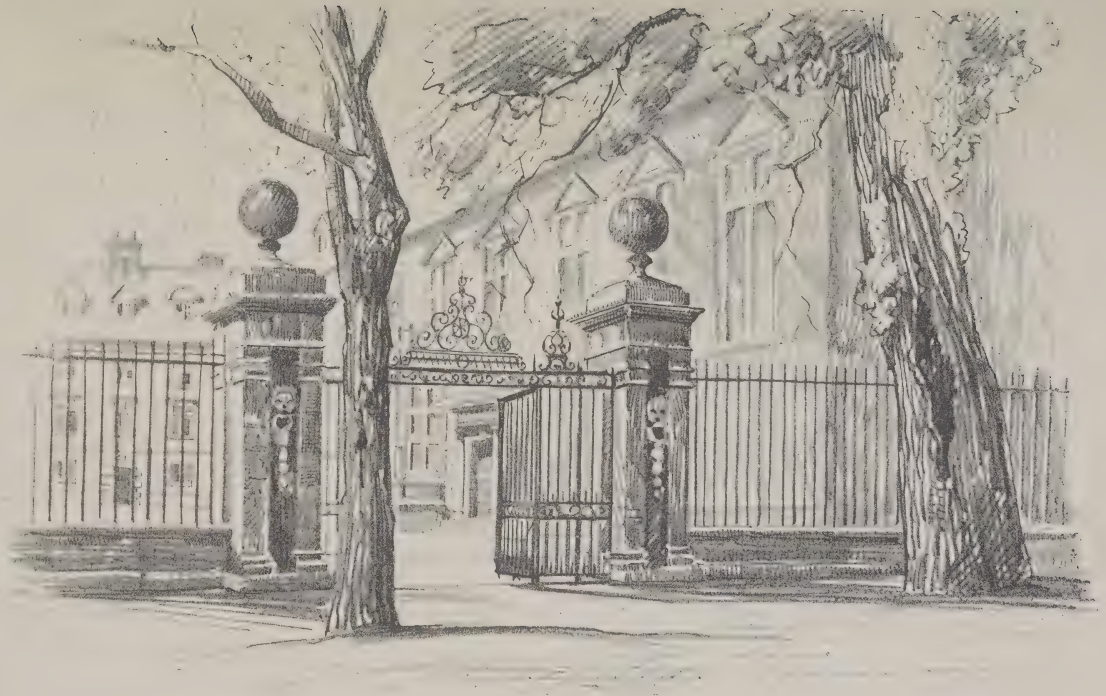


T. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE was founded in 1475 by Dr. Wodelarke, Provost of King's. The original buildings have entirely disappeared, and the College was practically rebuilt by Dr. Eachard, Master in 1675-97.

It was not till 1704 that the Chapel was built during the mastership of the youthful Rev. Sir William Dawes, Bart., D.D., who was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University at the age of twenty-six.

By no means richly endowed at its foundation, St. Catharine's had a lucky windfall when Dr. Gosling, a Master of Caius, left it the adjoining piece of land on which is situated the famous Bull Inn. The Fellows of his own College were deeply mortified at losing this property, and Bishop Browne, the historian of Caius, relates that for years afterwards there was an annual toast at Caius " to the unhappy memory of Dr. Gosling who was such a goose as to leave the Bull to Catherine."

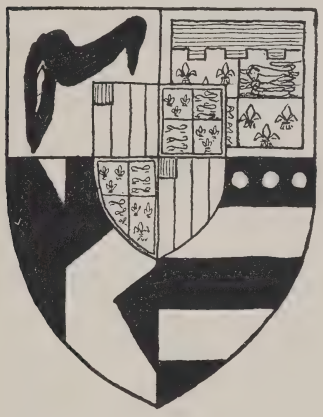
The fine elms, shewn in the sketch, in front of the College, were probably planted soon after 1757, when the gates were erected, but had unfortunately to be removed, owing to their dangerous condition, in 1922, to the artistic detriment of the College.



J.M. Delbos.

Cheshunt College

Founded 1768



HESHUNT COLLEGE was founded in 1768 by the Countess of Huntingdon to train men for the ministry at home or abroad. It began its work at Trevecca House, near Talgarth, in South Wales. The College was moved in 1792 to Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, where it continued for over a century. The Trustees, feeling the need that the students should share in the advantages of a teaching University, arranged in 1905 for the transfer of the students to Cambridge. The present buildings were opened in 1914. They are in Tudor style and were designed by Mr. P. Morley Horder.

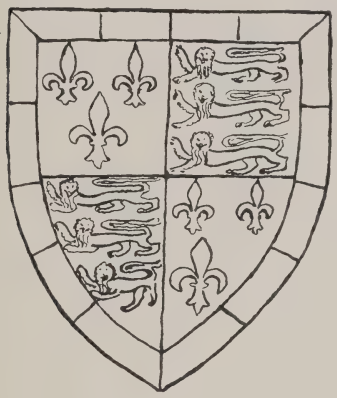
The College as yet lacks a Chapel, and it is hoped that this may soon be built. In its Library and Combination Room are to be found interesting relics of the Countess of Huntingdon and her friends.

The College is interdenominational in its foundation. To-day most of its Governors and students are Congregationalists, and it is from Congregationalists that it receives most of its financial support. Students, if not already graduates of Cambridge, join the University through one of the Colleges, or as non-Collegiate students. All are required to take a Cambridge degree. Undergraduates enter for a five years' and graduates for a three years' course, and full advantage is taken of the opportunities of the University.

J.M.Delpos.

Christ's College

Founded 1442



HRIST'S COLLEGE, like St John's, was founded by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who absorbed in her new College an older institution called God's House, which a devout parson, William Bingham, had originated about 1442. The Gateway closely resembles that of St John's. The rooms Milton is said to have occupied are on the left of the front Court.

Owing to the perishing of the original material (clunch) the whole of this Court and the street façade were repaired and given a classical appearance during the 18th century. The Chapel, on the north side, contains some fine fragments of old stained glass obtained from the former God's House in 1510, but the interior decorations generally are 18th century and later. The Master's Lodge, on the east side, has an old stone fireplace decorated with Lady Margaret's arms, which belongs to the time of the Foundress. The Hall, also on the east side, was entirely rebuilt in 1846, but the old roof, though raised six feet, and the two windows looking into it from the Master's Lodge were retained.

In the Second Court is the noble Fellow's building, date about 1640, of which tradition says Inigo Jones was the architect. In the centre of this building is an iron gate which admits to the beautiful old-world garden with its swimming bath, summer house and famous mulberry tree.

J.M. Delbos.

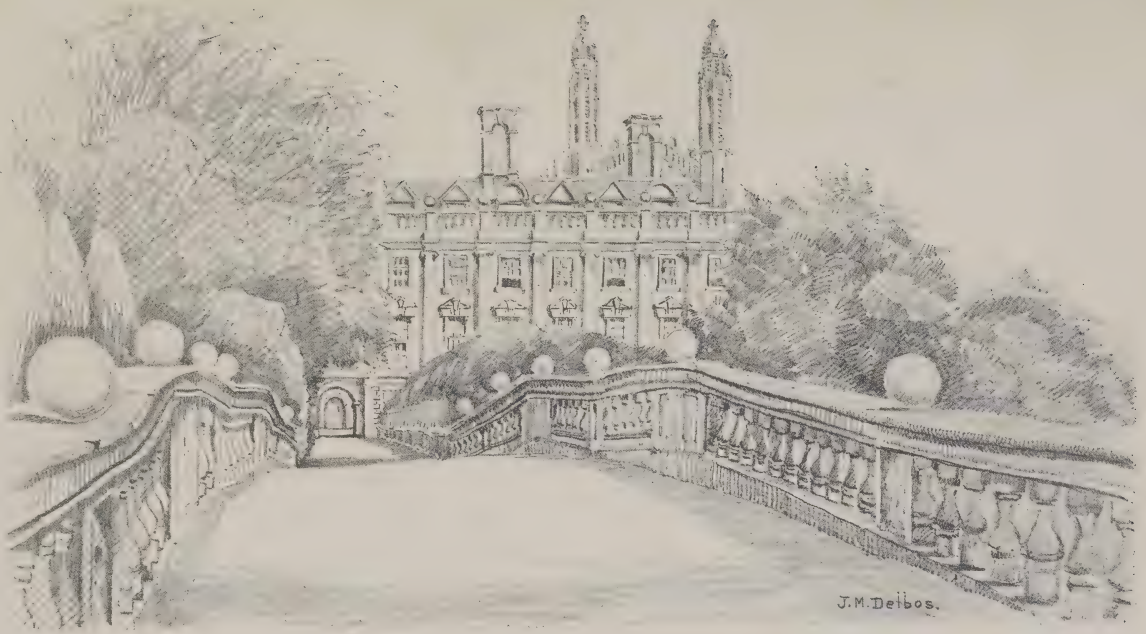
Clare College

Founded 1326

LARE COLLEGE has the unique distinction of having been originally founded by the University itself in 1326 as University Hall. After struggling on without resources for a dozen years it was refounded by Lady Elizabeth de Clare as "Clare Hall," in 1338. It is one of the most beautiful of all the Colleges, and has the appearance of a Renaissance Palace. Though the second oldest foundation in Cambridge, the present buildings were begun in 1638, and the court was not completed till 1715.

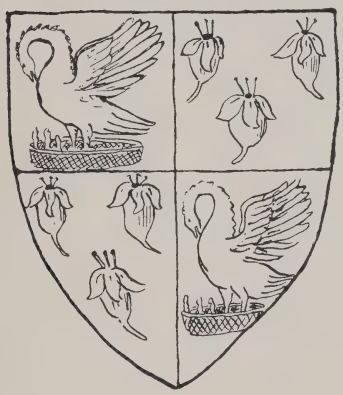
There is a tradition that Inigo Jones was the author of these buildings, and though the name of the architect is not known for certain, the beauty of their design is not unworthy of his genius. Little is known of the original buildings except that they fell to ruin in the 16th century and the college was completely rebuilt during the next century. The chapel (N.E. corner) was built about 50 years after the rest of the first court had been completed, and contains an "Annunciation" by Cipriani over the altar.

In the centre of the northern wing is a flight of steps leading to the Hall, and beyond this, over the Kitchens, are the Combination Room and Library, the latter containing some early 17th century bookcases and many other objects of interest. The famous bridge was built in 1640, and the magnificent iron gates were set up in 1714.


J.M. Deibos.

Corpus Christi College

Founded 1352



ORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE was founded in 1352 by the two town guilds of Corpus Christi and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and is unique among the Colleges in respect of its democratic origin. The low-pitched chambers of the old court are typical dwellings of the time of Edward the Third. All that was necessary was contained in this earliest of quadrangles. Three sides were given to rooms for scholars ; on the south side (from west to east) ran the Kitchen, the Buttery and Hall, and the Common Room, with, over it, the Master's Lodge, and the Library. For Chapel the scholars used the neighbouring Church of St Benedict.

The old Hall is now used as a kitchen, and an eighteenth century window has replaced its earlier oriel ; but as a whole the aspect of the court must be much the same now as it was in the days of Elizabeth. Even the buttresses added to strengthen the walls date from the Wars of the Roses. Here once dwelt the most brilliant of Shakespeare's contemporaries, the poet and dramatist Christopher Marlowe, to whose memory a tablet has now been placed on the wall.

Corpus possesses the finest collection of antique plate in Cambridge, and an equally fine collection of manuscripts, bequeathed by Archbishop Parker, formerly Master of the College.

J. M. Delbos.

Downing College

Founded 1800

DOWNING COLLEGE was founded by Sir George Downing, Bart., a grandson. through his mother Lady Catharine Cecil, of the 3rd Earl of Salisbury. When the Baronet, a childless widower, died in 1749, he left his immense fortune to his cousin Jacob with the proviso that, should Sir Jacob die heirless, the fortune should go to the endowment and erection of a College in Cambridge. By curious fatalities, all possible heirs had predeceased Sir Jacob when he died in 1764, but, owing to litigation, it was only in 1800 that the charter to found Downing College was obtained.

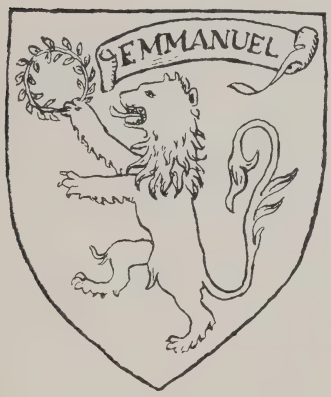
In 1807 the architect, Wilkins, began the ambitious building, and the east and west sides were completed as we see them to-day. There ought to have been another Doric Portico on the north, the main entrance to the College, with a range of chambers connecting on either side with the east and west wings. It was the intention of Wilkins to complete the court by a south wing containing a Library and a Chapel. But the funds bequeathed to the College were not sufficient to carry out the scheme.

A quarter of a century ago a great avenue of elms ran from what should have been the northern entrance to the College right through to Downing Street, and the grounds north, south and west were so extensive that Downing was rightly said to provide a park in the centre of Cambridge.

J.M. Delbos.

Emmanuel College

Founded 1584



EMMANUEL COLLEGE was founded in 1584 by the Puritan, Sir Walter Mildmay, and, like Jesus and Sidney, is built on the ruins of an older religious house, that of the Dominican Friars. The Founder adapted the existing buildings to suit his purpose, and showed his Nonconformity by turning the old Friary Church into his Hall, while the old Refectory (now the Library) was converted into a Chapel, though it ran north and south, and not east and west, as all good chapels should. The present entrance and the western and southern sides of the First Court were rebuilt during the 18th century; the eastern side, with the Cloisters and Chapel, belongs to Wren's time, so that only the northern side with the Hall contains any part of the Dominican buildings. Past the 'Brick Building' of 1634 are the charming grounds with a lake and running water.

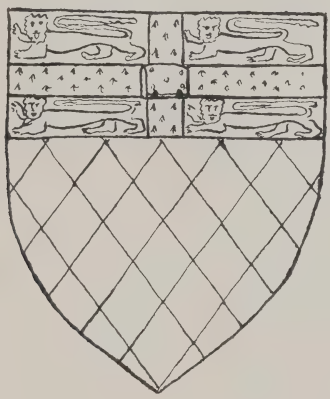
The College has grown immensely of recent years; a new Court, connected by a tunnel with the older part, has been added to the north on the other side of Emmanuel Street.

Visitors from the United States will hardly need reminding that John Harvard, who founded the most famous University of the New World, was an Emmanuel man.

J. M. Delbos.

Fitzwilliam Hall

Founded 1869; *reconstructed* 1892



FITZWILLIAM HALL differs from other Cambridge Societies in having been founded, and to a large extent controlled, by the men in residence, irrespective of their University standing. The students admitted under the Statute of 1869, entitling the University to matriculate persons who may not be members of any College, developed for themselves a corporate life which found a centre in 1892 in Fitzwilliam Hall. The Hall itself is a handsome brick building. Over one of the windows there is a stone bearing the inscription 'J. H. 1727,' and a Catherine wheel, which has given rise to much discussion.

Portions of the house belong to the 17th century, and there is a particularly fine old oak staircase hidden in the back of the house. Within the building there is space enough for common rooms, rooms of residence, a dining hall, lecture rooms and a small Chapel,—the Chapel having been equipped in 1913 by the students themselves.

Since the war twelve adjoining houses have been acquired, whereby the number of students residing at the centre under the in-college system is raised to some 60. These houses and some other endowments are held by an incorporated company—the Fitzwilliam Hall Trust —which was inaugurated by the students, and on the Council of which they are represented.

Girton College

Founded 1869

IRTON COLLEGE. In 1869 a College, 'designed to hold, in relation to girls' schools and home teaching, a position analogous to that occupied by the Universities towards the public schools for boys,' was opened at Hitchin. Next year permission was obtained for students of the College to sit for the Previous Examination, and this permission was soon extended to the examinations for the Ordinary Degree and the various Triposes.

In 1870 a site in the parish of Girton was obtained; buildings were erected, and three years later the students removed to Girton College. During the next ten years continual additions were made to the buildings. On the death of Miss J. C. Gamble, in 1885, the College received a large legacy which enabled the buildings, designed by Waterhouse, to be completed in 1888.

J.M.Delbos.

Homerton College

Founded 1695

HOMERTON COLLEGE dates from the foundation of the King's Head Society in 1695. This Society was established for the purpose of aiding weak Congregational Churches. In 1723 the Society became amalgamated with the Congregational Fund Board, and an Academy was started in 1730, at the Plasterers' Hall. It was removed to Mile End in 1753, and to Homerton in 1769. The work of training both ministers and teachers at Homerton was continued through the eighteenth century. The College was rebuilt in 1822.

At the Congregational Union meeting in 1843 it was decided to raise a sum of £250,000 for educational purposes, and the Congregational Board of Education was founded. In 1850, Homerton College was bought and the work (training men and women teachers) was carried on there until 1894, when Cavendish College, Cambridge, was purchased. This had been built as a public hostel in 1876, but had been closed in 1891. Considerable improvements and additions have been made to the buildings, now known as Homerton College, which, standing in 22 acres of grounds, give accommodation to 200 women students. The College is absolutely unsectarian.

J. M. Delbos.

Jesus College

Founded 1497

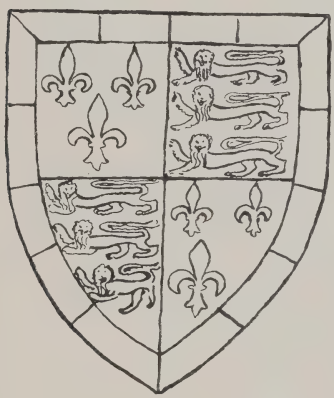
JESUS COLLEGE was founded in 1497 (after the nunnery of St Radegund had been suppressed) by the Bishop of Ely, John Alcock, whose crest, a cock standing on a globe, a rebus on his name, will be seen on the entrance gate and elsewhere. The proportions of the founder's distinctive gateway have been much injured by the third storey added to the adjoining chambers in 1718.

The exquisite remains of the nuns' entrance to their Chapter House are one of the most precious fragments of antiquity in all Cambridge. On the northern side is the Hall, which is almost certainly the Refectory of the Nuns, though to a great extent rebuilt in the 16th century. The Kitchen is also a relic of the old nunnery. The Chapel, which occupies the south side, has been greatly restored, but still contains much deserving of study. The earliest portion in the North Transept may be recognised by the three Norman windows in the north wall, and by the gallery with its arcade of rounded arches in the east wall. The chancel is Early English, but the woodwork, except for a few fragments, is modern. The fine windows are by Ford Madox Brown and Burne-Jones.

J.M.Delbos.

St. John's College

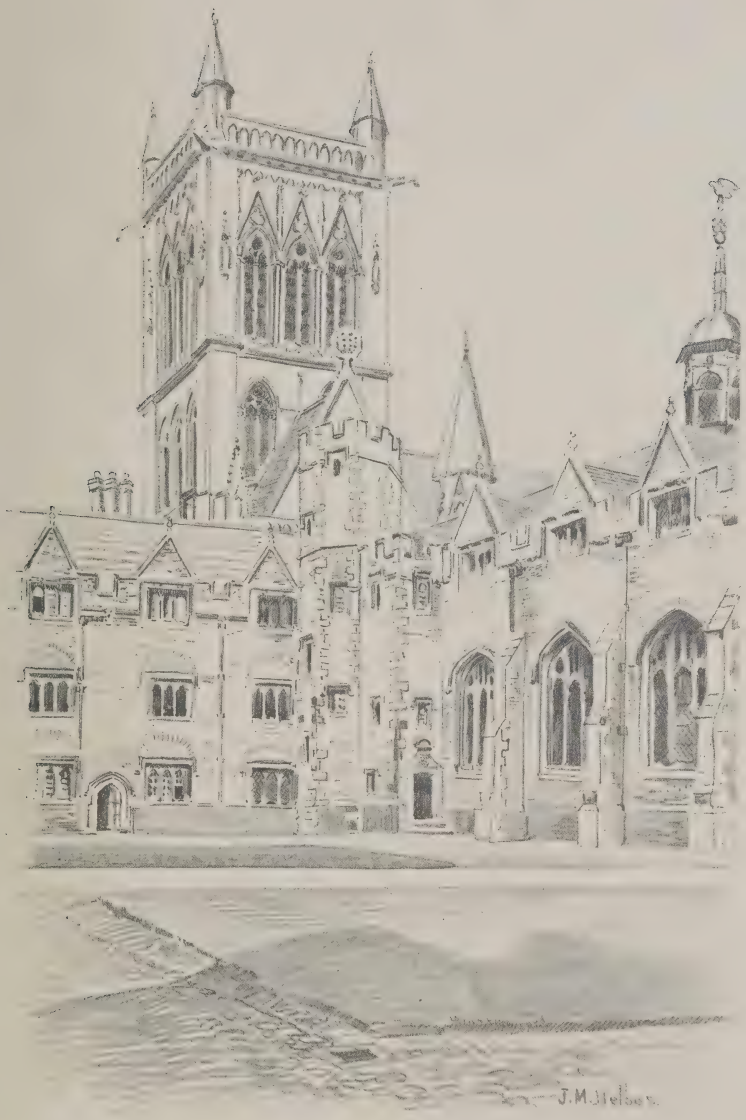
Founded 1511



T JOHN'S COLLEGE occupies the site of the still more ancient Hospital of St John, which was established in 1135. This institution, largely by reason of internal dissensions, fell into decay by the beginning of the 16th century, and after the death of Henry VII. in 1509, his mother, Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, obtained permission to convert the hospital into an endowed college.

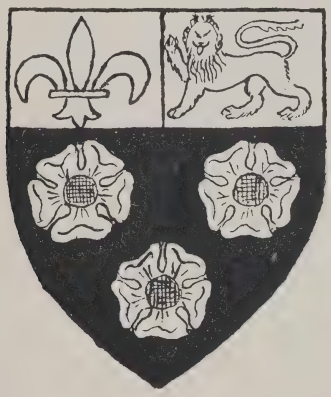
The memory of the Foundress is kept ever fresh by the 'Lady Margaret Boat Club,' said to be the oldest of all the Cambridge college clubs. Originally the College consisted of one Court only, the first, of which the gateway is of remarkable beauty.

The north side of the Court was occupied by part of the buildings of the ancient hospital, but these were unhappily destroyed in 1870, when the present large and incongruous Chapel was built. The fine thirteenth-century piscina from the Hospital Chapel, very similar to one at Jesus, is preserved in the new Chapel. The second court dates from about 1600, the Library was thrown out towards the river in 1624, and the rest of the third Court built in 1671. A new Court was built about 1830 on the further side of the river, and is joined to the main body of the College by a covered bridge.


J.M.Wells

King's College

Founded 1440 *and* 1443



KING'S COLLEGE is, in its actual buildings, apart from the Chapel, comparatively modern. The original buildings of the College were on the north side of the Chapel, behind the present University Library, with which such portions as survived, including the lower part of the gateway tower, were incorporated in the nineteenth century. The Fellows' Building, facing the entrance gate, dates from 1724. All the rest is 19th century work. The Hall was built in 1824 on the model of Crosby Hall, London, and the Library and Provost's Lodge date from the same year. The fountain, surmounted by a statue of Henry VI., in the first court, was designed in 1879 by Mr. Armstead, R.A.

The foundation stone of the Chapel was laid in 1446 by Henry VI., founder of the College, but was only completed in the sixth year (1515) of Henry VIII.

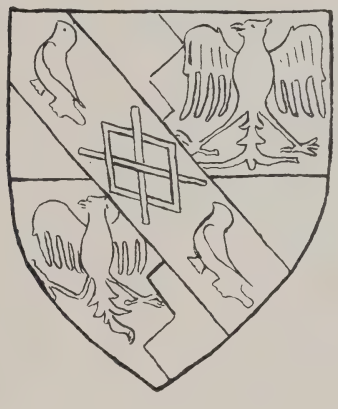
It is generally regarded as the finest example of Perpendicular Architecture in England, and is world-famous for the early sixteenth-century coloured glass in its vast area of window space, for its wonderful stone roof with its fan tracery, and for the magnificent organ-screen of Italian workmanship erected when Anne Boleyn was Queen, and bearing her initials A. R. and the Boleyn arms with those of England. The organ-case dates from 1688, and has even earlier portions. The eastern portion of the southern range of side-chapels has been converted into a singularly beautiful and dignified memorial to those members of the College who fell during the War of 1914–18.

King's is closely connected with Eton. The arms of the College are the same as those of the School. Henry VI., the founder of both, obtained special privileges for his college from the University, and made its prizes a preserve for his school. Till the middle of the 19th century only Eton scholars were eligible as Fellows of King's, and its scholarships were limited to Eton boys.

J. M. Delbos.

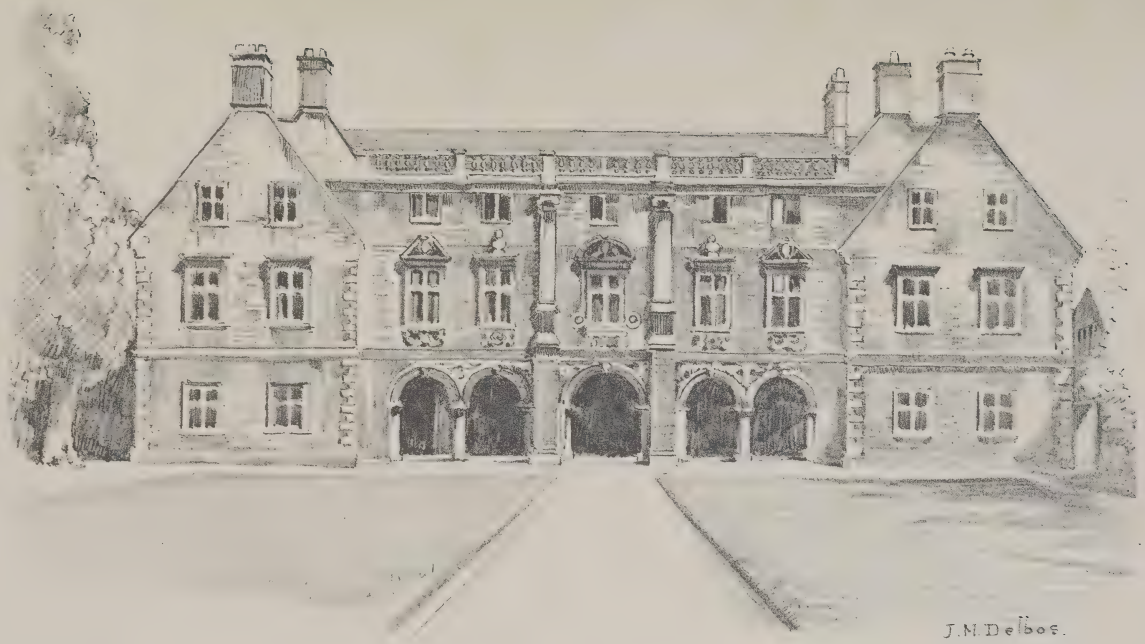
Magdalene College

Founded 1542



MAGDALENE COLLEGE was founded in 1542 by Thomas Lord Audley on the site of the older Buckingham College, a hostel for Benedictine monks, dating from the reign of Henry VI. Parts of the older buildings still exist. The present gateway was built in 1585, but the Hall and Chapel, on the north side, both belonged to Buckingham College, though little remains of the old chapel, which was lengthened and restored in the middle of the 19th century.

The Hall, originally built for the Benedictines in 1519 by the Duke of Buckingham, has also been considerably altered. The present wainscotting dates from 1714. In the Hall is a portrait of Pepys by Sir Peter Lely. In the second court is a magnificent 17th century building with the inscription BILIOTHECA PEPYSIANA, 1724. This date commemorates the year when the Pepys Bequest was received, the building itself having been erected at least thirty years earlier. Here are preserved in the original old oak bookcases the books and engravings bequeathed to his old college by the Diarist Samuel Pepys. The most precious treasure in the collection is the original manuscript of the donor's famous 'Diary.'

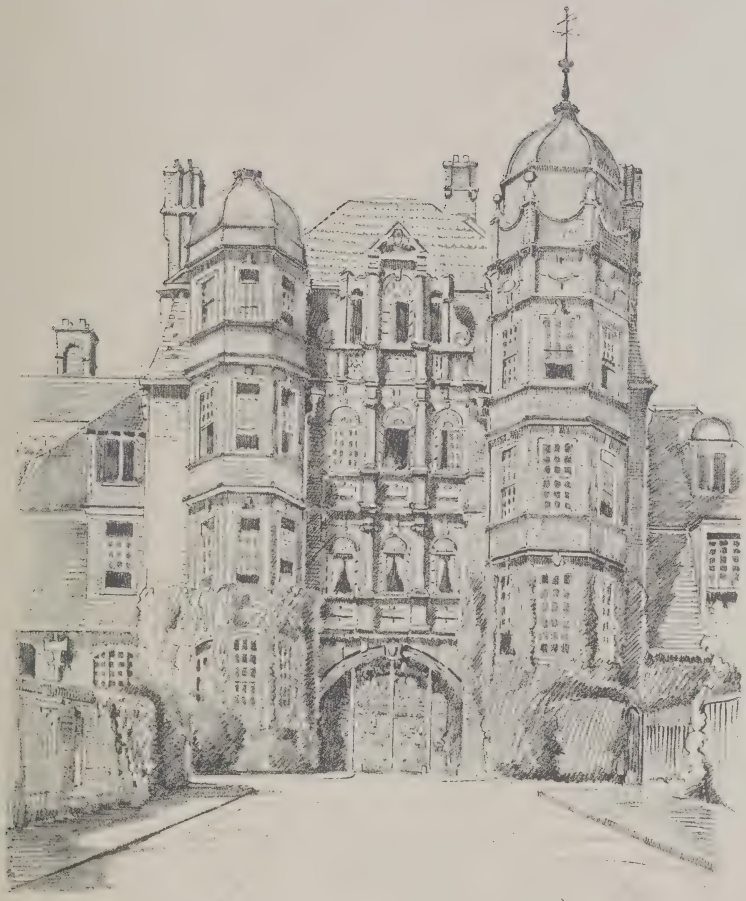

J.M. Delbos.

Newnham College

Founded 1871

NEWNHAM COLLEGE. As a result of admission of women to lectures in 1870, a small hostel for women students was started, under the charge of Miss A. J. Clough. As the number of students increased, a site was obtained at Newnham, and in 1875 Newnham Hall (now Old Hall) was opened. Further accommodation was provided in 1880, in which year Newnham College was incorporated, by North Hall,—now called Sidgwick Hall, in memory of Dr. Henry Sidgwick, the chief supporter of the movement, and of Mrs. Sidgwick, who succeeded Miss Clough as Principal in 1892.

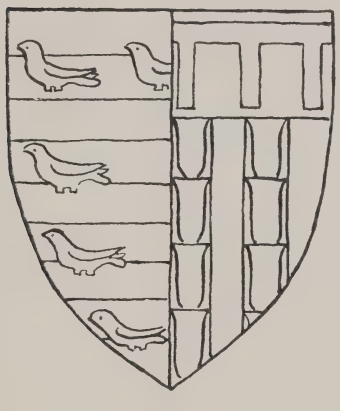
Clough Hall was added in 1888, the Gateway, with beautiful bronze gates in memory of Miss Clough, in 1893 ; and Peile Hall and the small Kennedy Building complete the group of buildings which constitute the College.



J.M. Delbos.

Pembroke College

Founded 1346



PEMBROKE COLLEGE, one of the largest colleges in the University, was founded in 1346 by the Countess of Pembroke. The original quadrangle was diminutive (55 by 95 feet only), and, in addition to the Chapel (used since 1690 as a library), contained Hall, Kitchen and Buttery on the east side ; a Combination Room with Master's Lodge above in the S.E. corner ; and chambers on the south and west.

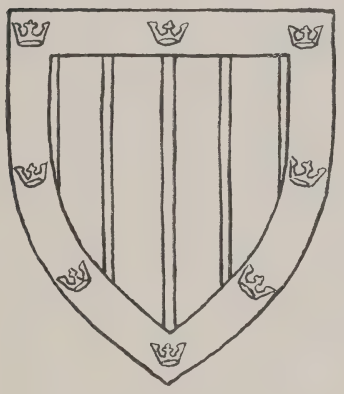
A new Chapel, connected with the College by a cloister, was built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1664. The west front of the College was refaced with stone early in the eighteenth century. The old Hall, Combination Room and Master's Lodge were rased to the ground in 1874 on the advice of the Victorian architect, Waterhouse, who designed a new Lodge, and other buildings to the south of the Chapel. Later, Sir George Scott lengthened Wren's Chapel and 'improved' Wren's wing connecting the new Chapel with the College. The remainder of the College buildings, which extend far back along Pembroke Street, are quite modern, the Scott Building (1883) being succeeded by the New Court.

Of the old College little now remains save the two chapels and the seventeenth-century Second Court (1633–1659), which has so far escaped the destructive attention of improving architects.

J.M. Delbos

Peterhouse

Founded 1281



ETERHOUSE was founded in 1281 by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, in the Hospital of St John, but removed to its present site in 1284. The original fourteen scholars with their Master were installed in two houses near the north side of the present entrance court, adjoining the church of St Peter (now called St Mary-the-Less), which served as their chapel and gave its name to the College. When the good bishop died in 1286 he left his scholars 300 marks with which they bought a piece of land behind their houses and 'built thereon a handsome Hall.'

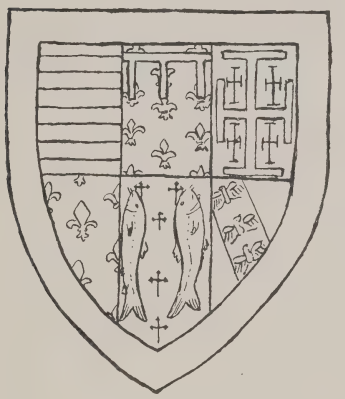
About 1424, a range of chambers for students was put up on the north side; a few years later another range, containing the Library, was begun on the west side. In 1460, the south side was completed by the building of the Combination Room (known as the 'Stone Parlour') with the Master's lodging over it. Thus was formed a three-sided court, the east side being closed by a wall, between which and the street stood the two original houses bought by Balsham. These two houses were replaced by a range of chambers during the Mastership (1625–34) of Dr Matthew Wren, uncle of the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren. Dr Wren also began the building of the Chapel and Cloisters.

Meanwhile, an earlier master, Dr Perne, had bequeathed his library and a large sum of money to the College in 1590, and Dr Wren made new accommodation for this bequest by extending the south wing of the old court to the street. The building of the north side was only begun in 1732.

J.M. Delbos.

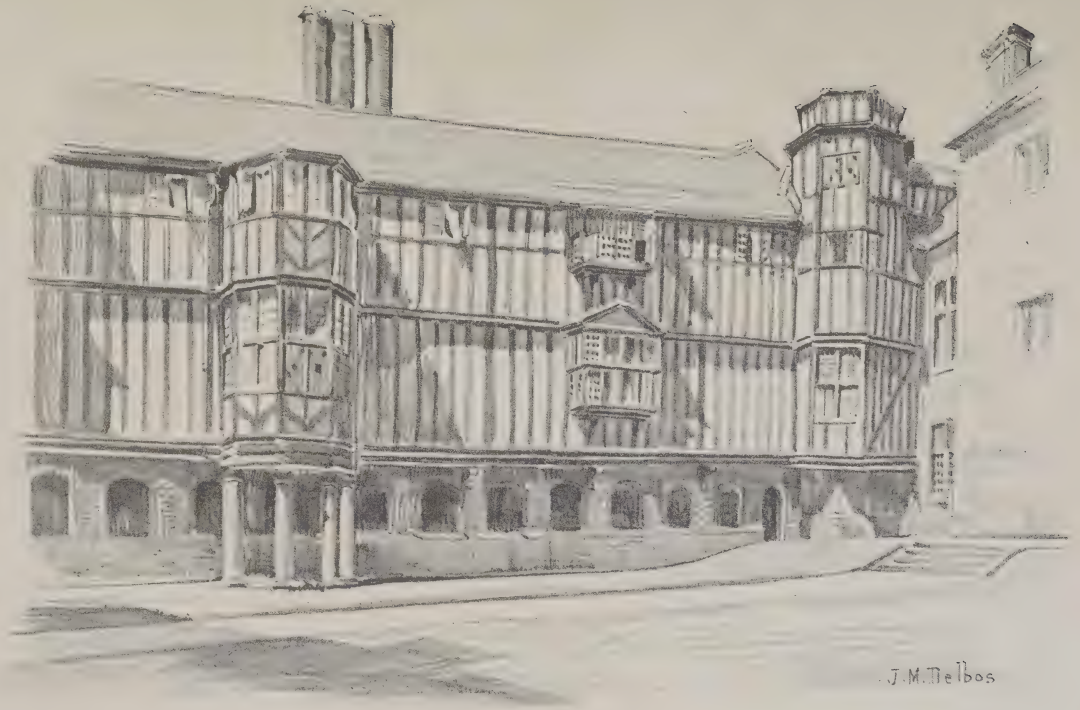
Queens' College

Founded 1447



UEENS' COLLEGE was founded in 1447 by Andrew Dokett, who secured Queen Margaret of Anjou as his patroness. When the Lancastrian dynasty fell with Henry VI., the College fortunately obtained the patronage of Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV., who refounded it in 1465. Hence in writing the name of the Cambridge College the apostrophe is put after the 's,' in memory of the two queens concerned in its foundation.

On the northern side of the Old Court is the Library (west) and the Old Chapel (east), now used as a lecture-room and library annexe. Between them, under the old sun-dial and modern clock-tower, is an arched passage leading to Walnut Tree Court. This consists of the other side of the Old Chapel, and a range of dignified Jacobean chambers bearing on the street front the date 1618. The third side is formed by the new chapel (1891), and beyond this is another three-sided court with modern buildings. West of the Hall is the Cloister Court, which, with the picturesque sixteenth-century Gallery of the President's Lodge on its north side, is one of the most charming architectural compositions in Cambridge. The diminutive Pump Court, containing a block of chambers, was erected in 1756 by James Essex, who also designed the wooden bridge over the river. The turret between this and the Old Court is known as the Erasmus Tower, because it was in these rooms that the great Dutch scholar elected to live (1510-1513) when he came to Cambridge as Greek Professor.


J.M.Nelbos

Ridley Hall

Founded 1879

RIDLEY HALL was the outcome of a cherished plan of the Rev. Edward Carr, with the active co-operation of Bishop Lightfoot and Bishop Westcott (then Professors at Cambridge) to found a Theological Hall for Cambridge Graduates—an institution entirely non-existent until 1878, when Wycliffe Hall was opened at Oxford.

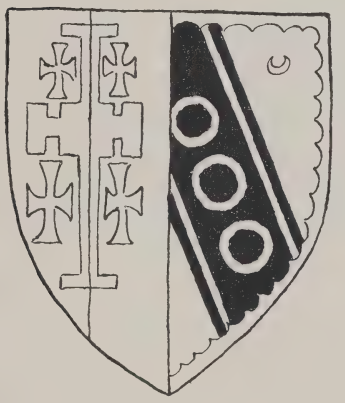
In 1879 the memorial stone of the "Old Buildings" was laid, and by the beginning of 1881 the first instalment of the Hall was ready for use. It comprised the Lodge, the Library, with the rooms above it, and the Gate-Tower, while the dining room of the Lodge did service for the Hall.

As the result of large benefactions from Mrs. Disney Robinson and Mrs. Gamble, the Council decided in the same year to add the present Dining Hall, the Kitchens, the Vice-President's rooms, and the twelve sets of students' rooms.

The beautiful little Chapel is a gift of love from an old Ridleian ; nearly all its fittings too are gifts from friends and well-wishers. The new buildings were first occupied in 1891, while the Chapel was dedicated by the Bishop of Ely in 1892.

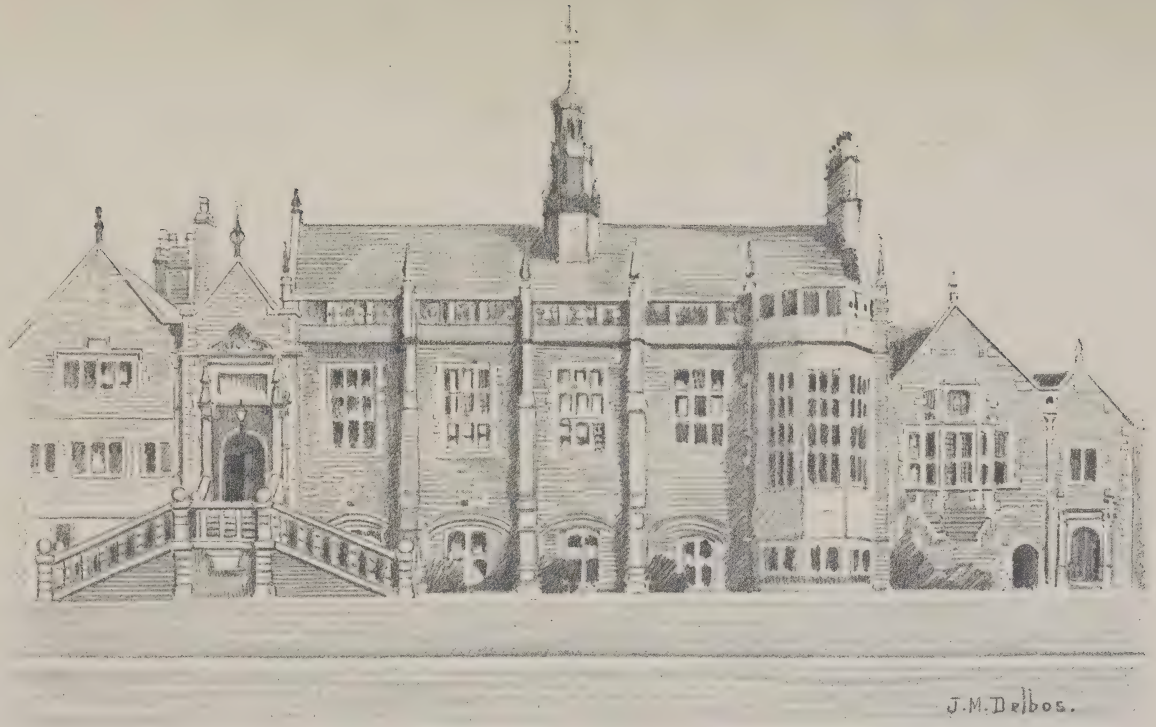
Selwyn College

Founded 1882



ELWYN COLLEGE was founded in memory of Bishop Selwyn in 1882 to provide students "willing to live economically, with a college wherein sober living and high culture of the mind may be combined with Christian training, based upon the principles of the Church of England." Only a few years before its foundation, religious tests had been abolished in Cambridge University, and so Selwyn, which imposes a religious test on its members, is only a college by courtesy. Academically it only ranks as a "Public Hostel," its Master is not eligible as Vice-Chancellor of the University—a dignity confined to the Heads of the Colleges—and another result of its lack of official status is its inability to nominate one of its Dons as a Proctor of the University.

The chief features of Selwyn are the lofty Tudor Gothic Chapel, of which Sir Arthur Blomfield was architect, and the Hall, which has some fine 18th century woodwork taken from an old English Church in Rotterdam.


J.M. Delbos.

Sidney Sussex College

Founded 1589

IDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE was founded in 1589 by Lady Frances Sidney, of Penshurst, Countess of Sussex, on the site of a religious house previously occupied by Franciscan Friars. The northern court was completed in 1598, and contained the Hall and (on the first floor) the Master's Lodge above the Buttery and Kitchen; the southern court was built in 1628; but the old red brick of these courts was obscured and the general appearance of the College changed during the 19th century, when much of the exterior was cemented and a new gateway built.

A vanished relic of the Franciscans was the old Refectory (on the east side of the second court), which was fitted up as a Chapel in 1602; but recently the Chapel has been extensively enlarged, and has been almost rebuilt, by Mr. T. H. Lyon, in a classical style. It has an elaborate marble pavement, oak panelled walls, and the distinctive feature of an arcaded annexe leading to the little Chapel on the west side, erected in memory of Bishop Hicks.

A new court with a cloister was added in 1890 to the north side of the College. The beautiful gardens are part of the old grounds of the Friary.

J.M. Delbos.

Trinity College

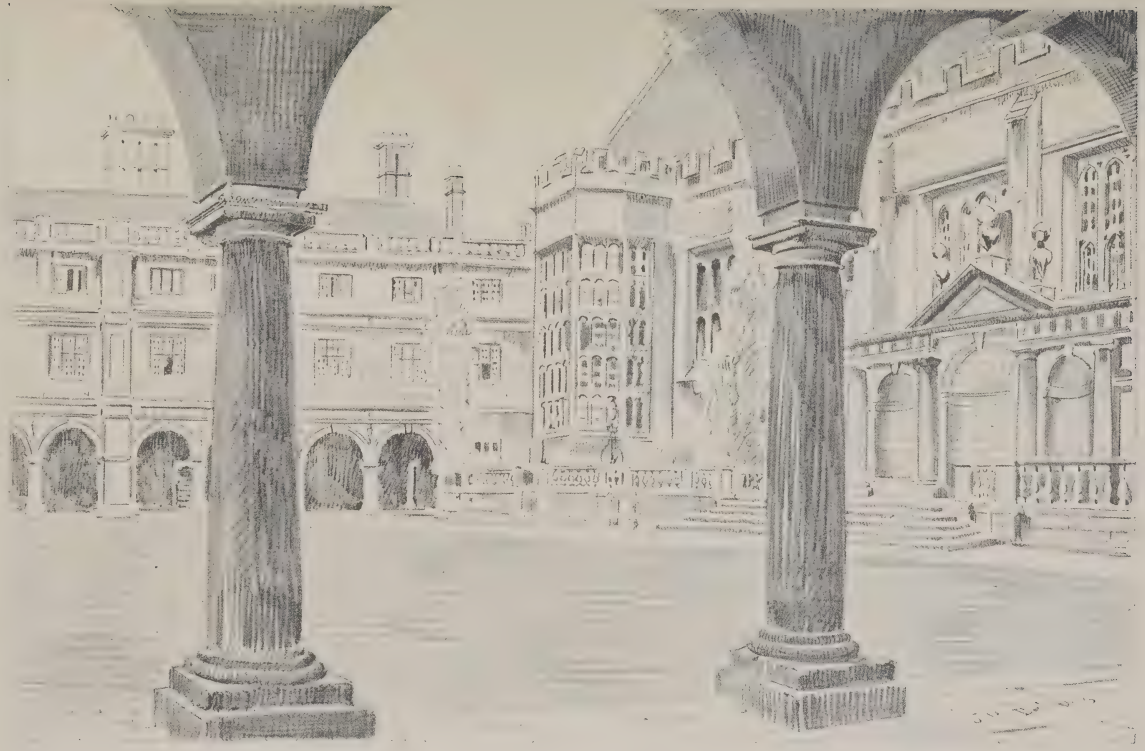
Founded 1546

TRINITY COLLEGE was founded in 1546 by Henry VIII., who absorbed three older institutions in his great scheme, including King's Hall, founded in 1336 by Edward III., and Michaelhouse, founded by Edward the Second's Chancellor, Hervy de Stanton, in 1323.

On the south side of the court were the houses of Physwick's Hostel, which originally belonged to Caius. The Great Gate was begun in 1518 by the Master of King's Hall, but only half finished in 1535. Apart from this and King Edward's Gate and the Chapel (completed about 1564) and a few fragments here and there, all that we see of the Great Court of Trinity is due to the genius of Dr Nevile, Master from 1593 to 1615.

He cleared away the projecting chambers, continued the east side to meet the row of old houses on the south, rebuilt the Hall, shifted back the venerable King's Edward's Gate into line with the Chapel, and extended this north side to meet a corresponding extension of the southern. He also gave the College its fountain, and defrayed the whole expense of building behind the Hall a beautiful court which bears his name, though it has been much altered, having been extended westwards about 1680, when Sir Christopher Wren built the splendid Library, and having been practically rebuilt by Essex in 1775.

Additional rooms were provided in 1671 by the erection, near the south-west angle of the Great Court, of Bishop's Hostel, at the expense of Bishop Hackett of Lichfield. In 1825 the New Court was built on the south of Nevile's Court, and about fifty years later Whewell's Courts were built on the east side of Trinity Street, opposite the Great Gate.

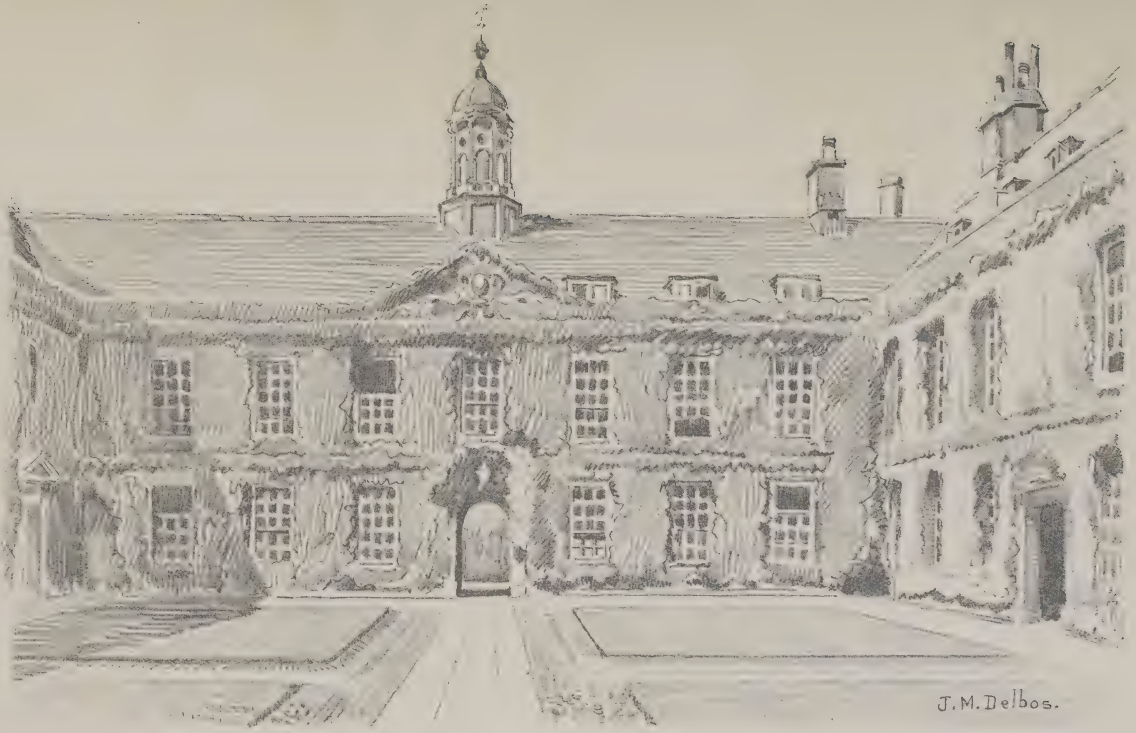


Trinity Hall

Founded 1350

TRINITY HALL was founded by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, in 1350, and now consists of three courts. The Hall, the adjoining western and northern wings of the principal (or first) court were built by the founder, or shortly after his death, but they were much altered in the 18th century, and a large part of this court was destroyed by fire in 1850. A great part is modern therefore, and the College as a whole has a Georgian rather than a mediaeval appearance.

The Hall faces the entrance, and opposite its door is the Library, which is the feature of the greatest architectural interest. It dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and, still possessing its original reading desks and ancient arrangement of shelves and chained books, it gives the best idea of a mediaeval library that can be obtained in Cambridge. The Fellows' Garden, with its terrace overlooking the river, contains some splendid chestnut trees over 200 years old.


J. M. Delbos.

Westcott House

Founded 1881

WESTCOTT HOUSE was founded in 1881 under the title 'The Clergy Training School,' by which it is still known to old members. Dr Westcott took a leading part in formulating the original scheme, being President of the Council; and Dr Chase, afterwards Bishop of Ely, occupied the position of first Principal (1887–1901).

The ideal which these founders set before themselves was that men, up till the time of ordination, should continue 'in the free and wholesome atmosphere of general university life,' and keep in closest touch with their respective Colleges. Consequently, up till 1899 the School had no buildings of its own; rooms were hired for lectures, and services were held in the side chapel, first of King's, and later, of the University Church.

The need was felt however at that time for closer personal touch on the part of the members both with one another and with the staff, consequently a site in Jesus Lane was purchased and the block of buildings facing the street was erected from designs by Mr E. A. Ould at a total cost of £8,400.

A second block, including the Dining Hall and designed by Mr Grayson, was opened in 1912.

Under the Rev. C. E. Lambert (now Archdeacon of Hampstead), a further building was erected, being part of a beautiful but somewhat ambitious plan by Temple Moore; since the War, Westcott House has grown considerably in numbers, and there is immediate need for the completion on a simpler scale of the Temple Moore design; plans for this have been drawn up by Mr Morley Horder.

J.M. Delbos.

Westminster College

Founded 1844

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE—the theological College of the Presbyterian Church of England—is finely situated at the junction of Madingley and Queens' Roads. Founded in 1844, and located first in London, it was transferred to its new home in Cambridge in 1899.

The site was the gift of the eminent Syriac scholars, Mrs Lewis and Mrs Gibson, who also contributed largely to the cost of the building. The latter, which was erected from the design of Mr Henry T. Hare, F.R.I.B.A., is Tudor in type and treated externally in red brick with Clipsham stone dressings. Among internal features the Dining Hall (60 ft. by 29 ft.), the Senate Room, the Library (100 ft. by 27 ft.) and the Chapel may be specially mentioned. The Library includes two special branches—the 'Nestle Library,' which was purchased by Mrs Lewis and Mrs Gibson from the widow of Prof. Eberhard Nestle of Maulbronn in 1913, and presented to the College, and the 'Paton Library,' bequeathed by the late Dr John Paton of Nottingham for the use, under certain conditions, of Ministers and Students, especially of the Free Churches, in England and Wales. The Chapel was built during 1919–20–21 from the design of Messrs Hare and Lisle. It is the gift of Sir William Joseph and Lady Noble, and has various beautiful features, especially a series of stained windows illustrating the Benedicite, from the designs of Mr Douglas Strachan, H.R.S.A. The College has rooms (bedroom and sitting-room each) for 26 students.

The College is intended for the theological training of students who have taken a University Course. The governing body within the College is the Senatus, which at present consists of 4 Professors, of whom one is also Principal. On passing an exit examination, students receive a Diploma, which qualifies them to receive License as candidates for the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

J. M. Delbos.

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